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been thrown open by the American Congress having adopted a conjoint resolution inviting the President of the United States to place himself in communication with any other nation with a view to creating a universal arbitration treaty amongst the nations of the world. The official treaty had been communicated to England, and it was the duty of every Englishman to influence the Government to conclude that treaty. The speaker in conclusion said there was work for them to do in order to bring about the closest understanding between nations. The English people must also exercise due control over war by the creation of a committee on foreign affairs, so that in the future they might not be committed to wars of the justice of which they knew nothing, and by which the children and grandchildren of the people were involved in suffering, misery and loss. Those were practical matters to which the people of this country must give attention and in saving themselves from this cruel and unchristian thing called war, they would be contributing to the general salvation, and the steady progress in the world of true Christianity and true civilization (loud and prolonged applause).

At the close of Mr. Pratt's speech Miss P. H. Peckover gave a graphic account of the Berne Peace Congress, after which the meeting closed.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESSES AND THEIR VALUE TO MANKIND.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S ORATION.

The greatest of things is mind. Mind, conscious, intelligent, potent to put into action thought and wish, differentiates itself absolutely from matter, rises above it to immeasurable heights, dominates and moves the unthinking world. Mind is the causative power in all orderly results. Without it, there is nothing, or there is aimless movement and chaos. The universe is the product of the supreme mind — God increate. Within the universe there is created mind — man. Whatever, outside the workings of the first cause, comes in the universe of beauty, goodness and progress, comes through man. He is, within the limits of God's creation, a second creator. The manifestations of mind in men are of varied measures. The degree of mind lifts man above man; the higher the mind, the greater and the nobler the man.

Through scenes of past ages, over which fancy delights to hover amid Columbian celebrations — Cordova's court, the hillside of La Rabida, Palos harbor or savage Guanahani — one object more than aught else obtains attention. We seek it out; we fix upon it the soul's eager eye. It is the figure of Christopher Columbus. The picture, Columbus unseen, whatever the remaining forms, whatever the coloring, is incomplete, meaningless; the spirit is absent; it is void of inspiration. Columbus is the mind, creating, directing the scenes, bringing into them motive and purpose, producing and co-ordinating results. All else in the scenes has value so far as it responds to the thoughts of Columbus, so far as it aids him to execute his plans. The queenly and generous Isabella, the patient and far-seeing Juan Perez de Marchena, claim our esteem because mind in them understood and followed superior mind in Columbus.

In all places, in all occurrences, the sublime, the worshipful power is mind. Mind, mind incorporate, is the

greatest being in the universe. The men among men, mind towering above common mind, are the worthiest of all objects of vision and study.

This day 400 years ago America first unfolded to the eyes of civilized races her beauty and her wealth. Fraught, indeed, with solemn meaning for the whole world of men was the occurrence. Few expressions recorded in story revealed great things coming as did the world which, rising in swelling choruses, rent the air above the decks of the weary and wave-beaten caravels of the admiral of the seas — land! land! The new land was in sight, so fruitful in resources, so pregnant in possibilities. A new world was given to human longings, to human action; a new era dawned for mankind, a marvellous epoch of human progress. Since the preaching of the Christian religion nothing has happened of such great import for the human race as the discovery of America. What has occurred during the past four centuries abundantly proves the assertion. What will occur in the future will set it out in yet clearer light. With much reason America and her sister continents keep sacred the centennial anniversary.

The solemn commemoration of the discovery of America has been allotted to the United States. It was the right and the duty of the first nation of the continent to charge itself with the gracious task. She, as none other, is the giant daughter of the progress of the age; she, as none other, has the power to command the splendors which should mark the commemoration. She has inaugurated the exposition of Chicago. Proper, too, was it that among the cities of the United States, Chicago be the chosen one within whose portals the exposition be enthroned. Chicago, fifty years ago the prairie village, the stupendous city of the present time, is the world's object lesson of progress. The monarch of our inland seas, the central city of the nation, she exhibits to the visitor the fulness of growth with which the United States have been blest. Almost halfway across the continent, commanding the highways of nations, the mart in which meet for mutual exchange the offerings of Europe and Asia, Chicago forebodes the mighty destiny of the United States — to sit among all earth's nations the admired queen, the arbiter in the arts of peace and civilization of their destinies, the magnet in resistless attraction knitting all peoples into one harmonious and indestructible brotherhood.

The exposition will show forth the results of the discovery of Columbus. In this wise he is honored. What Columbus gave to the world was not only the America of 1492 — America, however, rich in hidden treasures, tranquil and undisturbed in nature's sleep. He gave the America of 1892 — the America which his achievement made possible. He gave, in large measurement, modern progress amid all nations. America, be large-hearted in thy justice to Columbus. What thou art and what thou hast, be it all spread out to the wondering gaze of the world. Call thou upon all nations to unite with thee in praising him who was a universal benefactor, and to unroll, also, upon thy banquet tables their choicest gifts — these and thy own, the ripest fruits of human progress, a bounteous feast for the human mind, the like of which was never set before men.

The exposition will bring to the memory of Columbus yet higher honor. The dawn which on that memorable discovery day purpled the sails of the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta and diffused joy untold into the souls

of Columbus and his mariners was the harbinger to the world of a magnificent era of progress. What, then, should be the record told in future history of our commemorative celebration? This, and this above all else, that it did beget another era of progress for the world, distancing the previous era, so much more deeply marked in intensity and in results, that it began its course upon the higher plane to which the thinkers and toilers of 400 years had lifted mankind. This we shall do if we in the magnitude and wisdom of our work respond to the expectations of nations and to the plannings of the all-ruling providence, who in our case as in that of Columbus never puts before men great opportunities without demanding that fullest profit be made of them.

The exposition of Chicago must be surpassingly great. Be there nothing wanting in it that thought or skill, wealth or courage can bring hither. The exposition commemorates a great event. It represents a great age in the life of humanity; it presages a greater age which is to be. To the greatness of the exposition is pledged the honor of a great nation, and of its greatness a great city stands the sponsor.

Jackson park, the pride to-day of Chicago, upon whose buildings vast and stately the majesty of the nation descended this morning in dedicatory services, tells the resolve to redeem all promises, to realize all hopes. Hither shall be brought the product of labor and art, the treasures of earth and sea, the inventions of this wondrously inventive century, the fruits of learning and genius. The entire globe is astir in preparation to fill to repletion the palaces we have erected. The invitation has gone out to the world in all the fulness and warmth of the heart of this republic, and the nations of the world have hearkened to it as they never did before to a voice calling men to an exposition. The best that America can bring, the best the world owns, will soon be in Jackson park.

What may be added? I will give reply. What is there more important, more precious, than matter, and all the forms with which matter may be invested? Is there not mind? What is there greater than all the results of the thought, the labor of man? Is there not man himself, the designer, the maker of his works? Bring hither, then, mind. Bring men — not merely the millions anxious to see and to learn. These do we need: they do not suffice. Bring the men whom the millions desire to contemplate, and from whom they may receive valued lessons. Bring the thinkers, the workers, the scholars, the apostles of action who have rendered possible or have produced the marvels which will be housed in Jackson park, whose dreams make toward the building up of humanity, whose arms reach out to the improvement of men along all the lines of human progress. Let us have the Columbuses of our time. Let us have parliaments of the leaders of men convoked from all lands under the sun. In this manner is your exposition complete in all its parts, truly representative of the age and truly great. You have matter and men; you have the works and the workers. In men far more than in matter you have the highest products of progress. There is progress only when men grow. In men you have the potent means to determine the progress of the future. God has made men the agents of progress.

I am stating the purpose of the world's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The organization known as the Congress Auxiliary is an integral part of the Columbian exposition, whose direc-

tors authorize and support it. It has received from the United States government recognition and approval. Its special mission is to organize and cause to be held, during the several months allotted to the exposition, international conventions of the scholars and workers of the world along all the lines of human progress in the various departments of civilized life, and in this way present, through the living voice of the chief actors, clear and comprehensive statements of the questions in all the fields of activity which vex to-day the souls of men. The idea is truly grand, and most important results must follow from the successful carrying out of it. All countries are asked to send to Chicago their best and most active minds. The several conventions, or congresses, will bring into actual contact the leaders in the several departments of thought. The thinking world will be under our eyes; the whole trend of modern activity will be under our touch. What schools for learners! What workshops of new ideas, where mind in friction with mind provokes unto higher flights and rises into broader vistas of truth!

The president of the Auxiliary is Charles C. Bonney. The name gives warrant that all shall be done to assure success, which high intellect, intense honesty of purpose, and strictest devotion to duty can do. He is seconded in his work by a body of able directors. Each broad department of thought is, under their guidance, intrusted to a commission of chosen men, whose duty it becomes to prepare the plan of work, to awaken public interest, to solicit counsel from men of note the world over. In each department there will be held as many congresses as there may be traced out leading subdivisions of the general subject, and for each congress there is appointed a special commission who will give to its organization their immediate attention. I instance the department of education. There is the general commission on education — and co-operating with it there are the special commissions on higher education, public instruction, public instruction in music, the instruction of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded, etc. Furthermore — and I call particular attention to this feature — the aid of woman is sought; the importance of her work is recognized. There is the woman's department of the Congress Auxiliary — a general commission, and commissions corresponding to all the proposed congresses into which woman's work may appropriately enter.

The world's congresses will be held in the permanent memorial art palace erected in Lake Front park. Complete reports of all deliberations will be published in memorial volumes at the expense and under the direction of the United States government. Already arrangements are being made for the holding of over 100 congresses under the charge of the various departments in which the work of the congress auxiliary has been organized. For some congresses, in view of the nature of the subjects to be discussed, the attendance will probably not range above the hundreds. In the greater number it will go far upward in the thousands, and in congresses of departments of education, of temperance, religion, etc., we are assured that the attendance will not be under 50,000. The work already done, the promises given, the preparations made, the assurances from people in America and in transatlantic countries, allow no doubt of the triumphant outcome of the world's Congress Auxiliary.

The Congress Auxiliary, the controlling idea of which

Continued on page 216.

electors are called upon to choose their representatives. It behooves them, therefore, to go resolutely forward toward the desired goal.

Let everyone remember, then, that there is no relief from the serious economic evils with which the country is afflicted, if there is not a great reduction in the military budget. Reductions in other directions have already been made. No further ones are possible without deranging everything. Hence there must be military economy or new taxes, with the economic ruin of the country.

May the electors of Italy refuse their votes to those who, either from party spirit or from self-interest, refuse to hear the voice of truth and of duty.

A comet has appeared in the heavens, thought to be the celebrated Biela's comet, which has been nearly forgotten of late years. It will be very near the earth during December. The astronomers are all busy taking observations, and what with their big telescopes and their accurate methods of calculation, the "heavenly visitor" will have to be very brisk and shy if he fails to give up the chief of his secrets. Comets have so far proved to be peaceably disposed towards the earth, and we presume that this one will not attempt to destroy us. It does not portend a great war in Europe or in South America.

It seems now that it will not be long before the Nicaragua Canal will be completed. Five-sixths of the distance has already been excavated. The important question as to who shall control it is at present being raised. Its construction so far has been left to private enterprise, but more funds are needed for its completion. European syndicates have made approaches to the Company in order to secure control of the enterprise. At a National Nicaragua Canal Convention, held at St. Louis in June last, and attended by three hundred delegates, business men, from twenty-nine States, a committee was appointed with George S. Baker, 175 Dearborn St., Chicago, as chairman, to prepare an address to the people of the United States setting forth the commercial value of the Canal to this country. This address has been prepared and contains many reasons why the United States should control this water-way between the two oceans. A glance at the map will convince anyone of the vast commercial importance of this Canal, but it has a still higher value than this. It will bring the great societary centres of the world into nearer and more direct contact and will thus powerfully aid in solving the problem of the unity of humanity. Any artificial highway of trade through which all the nations must pass and repass is worth a thousand times what it costs, for other than purely commercial reasons. It might seem that a canal like this ought, in the abstract, to be under the joint control of the civilized nations; yet we have no doubt that in the present state of the nations of Europe the ends of humanity would be better served if its control were in the hands of the United States alone.

As the year closes we would remind the annual members of the American Peace Society of their obligations. Those who have not already done so will please to send the annual fee of \$2 to the Secretary, as soon as convenient. It will be a great saving of labor and time, if all will observe this request, without waiting for a special notice.

We would also call the attention of subscribers to the *ADVOCATE* to the expiration of their subscriptions. Many of these close with this number. In renewing your subscriptions, we shall be much pleased if you will each send us the names of two or three new subscribers. It will only take a little labor on the part of each to do this, and it will greatly aid in bringing the subject of arbitration and peace to more general public attention. To any one sending us the names of two new subscribers, with the money, we will send either "Pax Mundi" or "War As It Is" free. Liberal commissions will be allowed to those getting up clubs.

Continued from page 209.

is to bring together men working for men, puts forth in clear outlines the high purpose of the whole exposition, and invests it with meaning and dignity.

Expositions are held as indications of progress and as stimulants to its continued growth. But what is progress? Its chief seat is not in matter; it is not in the changes of forms to which matter may be subjected. Matter is not an end to itself. It has no consciousness of its conditions. No benefit, no enjoyment comes to it, whatever be the uses to which it is put, or the shapings or the colorings which may be impressed upon it. Progress is in man. It is the growth of man in the faculties and powers of his being, in his empire over inanimate and irrational creation. Man alone progresses, for man alone is intelligent and conscious.

God's aim in his workings through nature was man. The earth was created to prepare for him a dwelling-place. It was endowed with vernal fecundity to provide him with nutriment and to give delectation to his senses. The atmosphere was tempered to man's physical life. The firmament was spread to light his footsteps and to draw his soul into supernal contemplation. All these things were made for man and were given to man. "Fill the earth and subdue it," said the Lord, "and rule over the fishes of the sea and the fowls of the earth, and all living creatures that move upon the earth."

"The meaning of creation," it has been well said, "is not understood until dust stands erect in a living man." The law of nature endures. Man must remain the monarch of nature; the purpose of nature and of all its forces must be the service of man, the betterment and elevation of man. There is no other value than this in material things. To rate man inferior to matter is the reversal of the divine ordering of the universe.

Be there as much as there may the development of nature's forces and the harnessing of them to the chariots of science and industry; be there searchings into the abyssmal secrets of earth, sea and sky; be there trade or commerce; but, throughout, be the aim to build up man

into a higher manhood, into a more intelligent, a better and a happier being. Be it always man who is progressing. Man not growing, nothing has been accomplished; man deteriorating, there is evil done. Perish trade and commerce, if thereby man is lessened in his sense of righteousness and the fibre of his heart is hardened. Perish the most ingenious machinery if its conscienceless wheels in their merciless rotations annihilate the purity and happiness of human souls. Labor is a curse if man is thereby made the slave of matter and assimilated to matter. The wealth of nations is a blasphemy thrown into the face of the creator if riches lead to selfishness and narrow-mindedness in the possessors, and the accumulation thereof condemns the multitude to misery and sin. Man is the precious being; man must be saved and lifted upward; the progress of man is the sole progress. Nor by man must we be allowed to understand a few men here and there amid the masses of their fellows. The few may have grown to mountain heights; if the many dwell in the darkened valleys of suffering and of soul-wreckage man has not progressed. God has not care of the few; he has care of all. For the benefit of all has he swung the earth into space and lit above it his fiery orbs. Progress through the whole human family is the progress which God wills and which we should name progress.

There is danger lest expositions, where all is wood and marble, gold and silver, machinery and cereals; where matter alone feasts the eye and speaks to the soul, silently teach false lessons of progress. All is well with the world, it might seem, if matter is improved. Men seek matter and admire matter. Matter, then, is the all-important. The tendency of the times is already more materialistic than its well-wishers desire. Nothing should be done to accelerate it. There is no need to repeat aloud the poet's warning:

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

This is the mission of the Congress Auxiliary. It will put into the foreground man, as the chief factor and first fruit of civilization and progress; its programmes of studies will bring out in clearest light his grandeur and final destiny.

The plans of the Congress Auxiliary are most comprehensive. They extend along all the lines of the growth of man.

There are the departments of agriculture, engineering, commerce and finance, etc., in which his relations to matter receive due consideration. Man lives upon the earth, derives hence his subsistence, and in subjecting it to his service he enlarges by exercise the powers of his soul. Far be it from us not to recognize as vital elements in progress, and as strong evidences of it, the triumphs of mind over things.

The marvels of physical and mechanical sciences, in which the age glorifies itself; its surprising inventions, enabling us to dominate more completely over nature and to yoke its subtlest forces to our industrial chariots; its vast discoveries opening up to our gaze the whole surface of the globe, revealing to us the entrails of earth and the remote regions of ethereal space — we admire and praise. God gave to us the material universe, that we may study it and use it. Material progress is no less within the lines of his supreme law than progress moral and spiritual. The whole man must grow, and grow in

all directions. I am as impatient with the narrowness which limits him in one direction as with that which limits him in another. The sole lesson which I inculcate is that the earth is the footstool of man, and that material progress in its grandest flights fails unless man retains throughout his higher nature and is made by it a greater and a better being.

The interests of man's mind are cared for in the departments of education, science and philosophy, literature, the public press, etc. Man is primarily an intelligence. His other operations depend upon and follow from his knowing. Without knowledge the darkening clouds of barbarism never rend over the face of a people. There is no progress without it in material things, and none in other realms of human aspiration. And as progress must reach over the whole human family, so knowledge, however varied in degrees, must be universal in its diffusion.

The moral life of man wells up in the heart, beneath the vivifying dews of divine grace. Into this inner sanctuary congresses have little access. Yet it is well that the importance of the moral life of the individual and of society be emphasized; for righteousness and well-doing are the vital condition of healthfulness in body and in soul. Congresses give aid by directing outside social currents, the influences of which make strongly for good or evil. Hence, we have the department of moral and social reform, including congresses on charity, philanthropy, prevention, reform, etc., and the department of temperance, marshalling into mutual counselling the devoted legions of men and women who are giving battle to a giant evil of the times.

The department of government deals with all the complex problems which the proper regulation of man's social interests suggests. We will have congresses on municipal and national administrations, international law, peace, arbitration, the several divisions of jurisprudence and practical government, etc. Government is necessary that men may abide together in peace and derive from their relations with one another help in their labor of self-development. Government is the means, not the end; the means to the elevation of the many, not of the few. The congresses of this department will be most serviceable in the progressive march of humanity.

(To be continued.)

AMONG THE PAPERS.

TENNYSON AS A PREACHER OF PEACE.

Tennyson was not a peace poet — he was a war poet. He believed in war, and loved to glorify it. Some of his best poems are war-poems — how can anyone think of him for a moment as a "preacher of peace"?

This is one's first thought in reading such a heading as the above. The great poet, whose death we are all mourning, to whom we feel such a debt of gratitude for the ennobling and enriching influence he has exercised on our generation, missed one great opportunity for he never set himself to oppose the war spirit.

He sought to glorify war and warriors; and yet now and then in the very act of doing this he unconsciously condemned the whole war system. Take for example his spirited poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade."